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In the last two elections in this city the people have flocked to the polls in such force that there is reason to believe they have come to the conclusion that voting is an important duty.

After reading the articles of Carl Schurz in Harper's Weekly, a journal of civilization, the Journal is forced to conclude that Mr. Cleveland is not much better than his party, after all.

Can there be any truth in the remark that Senator Voorhees has directed the United States marshal in this State to throw obstacles in the way of Governor Matthews in his efforts to enforce law and order?

Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, is an excellent gentleman who makes the mistake. every now and then, of assuming that he is the greater part of the State of Ohlo when some favorite fails to get the office he has asked for him.

Senator Quay is criticised savagely for voting with the Democrats in favor of retaining the one-eighth of a cent a pound as discriminating duty in favor of the refiner. That was bad enough, but not so bad as voting for the whole trust schedule.

The secret departure of ex-boss Croker, of Tammany, to Europe just when the investigators were turning up the most appalling disclosures of corruption causes much comment. Mr. Croker was a potential factor in the election of Mr. Cleve-

No doubt the leaders in the coal strike do not sustain the violence and lawlessness which has characterized it in most places, but they should have known that the organization contains a large element which will stop at no outrage when it is

When but three or four persons voted for in the school election received as many votes as one of the women, there ground for those opposed to women on the school board to be emphatic in the opinion that the result of Saturday has settled that question for all time.

The New York Times, Cleveland's organ, says that "the Sugar Trust is the most formidable and dangerous enemy of the Democratic party to-day." In the Senate the Sugar Trust is more potent than the Democracy, because it embraces all the Democratic and two-thirds of the Populist Sen-

The New York Sun tells Prof. Goldwin Smith that what the present Congress and the present administration proposes to do for Canada in giving its people the markets of American farmers and other producers may be undone by Mr. Cleveland's successor. The Sun always did show indications of the gift of prophecy.

The statement of a German paper that that government will protest if a special duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound is imposed upon German sugar and will retaliate by withdrawing the concessions made to American pork products should surprise no one. It was because of the favorable sugar legislation of the Republican Congress that the Harrison administration was able, after long negotiation, to obtain special advantages for our meat and other products in the German market. When Congress changes that policy to please the Sugar Trust Germany will discriminate against American pork products. But the trust must be served, if all other interests are sacrificed.

The average citizen of Indianapolis will doubtless be surprised at the objection of the Commercial Club to having the Indianapolis, Logansport & Chicago Railway Company granted right of way into the city. The route selected by the company is open to as little objection as any that could be chosen. Comparatively few streets will be crossed which are not now crossed by tracks, and at best no property can be taken without paying its full value. The right of way, so far as the city is concan be granted with conditions which will protect every interest of the city in the future. It may be said that the new company can occupy the tracks of existing companies. That may be true, but when a railroad pays \$1 a car for such a privilege it will be practically put out of competition. Indianapolis has not yet so many railroads that it can protest against another connecting the city with some of the best towns in the State. The action of the club, if adopted, would probably prevent the building of the proposed road.

The declaration of the News that the "Republican machine" was used to defeat Mrs. McKay and Mr. Conner in the Tenth district is absurd, if by that phrase it means that committees worked for Mr.

Hendrickson and against the others. Some of Mr. Conner's most active supporters were Republican precinct committeemen, and three-fourths of the men supporting Mrs. McKay actively are Republicans. There was no machine about it. The only evidence of party machine was in the Frenzel district, where a large number of the disreputable party hacks were at work for him in the most offensive manner. Men who went to the polls to vote for Mr. Frenzel were so disgusted by the disreputable character of his active workers and the bulldozing of his supporters coming from other districts-one of whom challenged votersthat they voted for his opponent. The Journal can name a dozen of the most respectable Democrats in the district who voted against Mr. Frenzel. But the petulancy of the News can be pardoned. It undertook, as Mr. Frenzel's organ, to say who should and who should not be elected, and the people ignored its advice and dictation and elected the men whom the News blacklisted. The schools will go on, however.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAW-LESSNESS.

The lawless outbreaks in the coke region of Pennsylvania are disgraceful to a community which makes pretensions to civilization. Violence has ruled for weeks, and there is nothing to indicate that it will soon end. Few ovens are worked, and these only with a few men. The strikers who control are a lawless and brutal element, who are said to compel those who would respect the law to act with them. On the other side, considering their position, nothing good can be said as a rule for those who operate the ovens. Several years ago Henry C. Frick, whose Homestead policy defeated the Republicans in 1892, was the leader in the coke region. He was embroiled with his employes and secured a victory over them by importing the ignorant and vicious which has been the coke furnaces ever since. native and decent element that mained has come under the control of the victous foreign leaders. The Slav who was eager, ten years ago or more, to take the place of the native or naturalized citizen at lower wages has been organized into a terror. Beyond the reach of reason, the foes of law at home, strangers to any impulse of citizenship-a worse element could not be injected into a locality than that which the Fricks have thrust into the coke region in order that they might have, as they thought, cheap and obedient labor.

It is said that 90 per cent. of the coal miners who have turned a strike into resistance to law are unnaturalized foreigners, and that 93 per cent, of them have never paid a cent toward the support of a government in which they have no more interest than before they came to this country. They have yet to be taught that law must be observed in this country. They regard the officers of the law as enemies. They are fit only for the country in which they were born, where they are held in check by a regular army. But when they are condemned the operators who have put them into their mines to take the places of better men deserve the same condemnation. They get into trouble with their foreign workmen and then invoke the law to protect them. Standing out against all efforts to restore peace and resume work on a fair basis, they invoke the military arm Pennsylvania and some parts of Ohio to hold their ignorant and vicious element in

Popular government should not be subjected to such strains and the people put to such expense. The ignorant and vicious foreign miners who are responsible for most of the violence should be made to obey the laws. Furthermore, if the class of coal operators who have got these men about their mines because they can live on less food and work for less wages than American citizens insist on bringing the conditions about every year or two which lead to these outbreaks, it seems that the State should condemn and take the coal properties in the interests of law and order. Private property is thus taken for public buildings and for railroads. If private property can be taken for forts to defend a country against external foes, why cannot it be taken to put an end to internal turmoll and violence much more inimical to the aims of good government? That the Frick class of operators may fight it out with their imported ruffians every year or two, is it worth while to fill States with disquiet and to interrupt the industry of the whole country?

CHASTENING OF THE COUPON. A wail so distressing as that indulged in by the Evening News over the result of the school election has not been heard for a long time. Its soul is harrowed to its inmost depths, its tenderest sensibilities are outraged by the defeat of its candidates. Did it not distinctly notify the public of its choice and order the voters to go forth and ratify this selection? Did it not warn the people that if Frenzel was not returned to the board the schools would go to the everlasting bow-wows? And in face of this order and this warning did not the voters calmly and deliberately deposit their ballots for the other man? Was ever anything so astonishing, so calamitous? What is the use of assuming to be dictator if the dictates don't "go?" The wailer says several calamities are involved in the result, but this, undoubtedly, it regards as the greatest. Hence its tears. Wow!

The News should cheer up. Things are really not so bad as they seem. Of course, the truth is demonstrated that its influence is nil, but this is not, as it supposes, a public calamity. When the public undertakes the job, which it does every now and then, it can decide for itself with a great deal of wisdom. And the News is wrong in thinking politics was involved in the matter. Excepting the political influence injected by its favorite, boss Frenzel, that element was entirely absent. In his district the very worst elements of the local Democracy were at work in his interest, headed personally by "Goose" Eden, "Sam" Dinnin, Fred Heler, collectors from all of the several breweries, and others, and the presence of these worthles at this particular polling place furnished the only evidence of the city. Democrats by their own free will.

seen voting for Republican candidates, and Republicans for Democrats. It is wrong, too, in the supposition that the school system of the city is in danger of collapse because its men were defeated. The five men elected, although not on the visiting list of the News, are all reputable and intelligent citizens, who, there is excellent reason for believing, have no deep-laid and deadly intention of destroying the schools, but mean to de everything possible to further their interests. At all events, it might be well to give them a chance to show their hands and not to cry "wolf" until the wolf is actually in sight. There is room for suspicion that the dark and mysterious calamities the weeping organ predicts are the work of its bruised and gloomy imagination; at least there is hope that if catastrophes impend they may be staved off till fall. Meanwhile there are some things to be thankful for. The school officers and teachers are going ahead just as usual with their closing exercises of this year and their preparations for reopening in September. The taxpayers are doing their part towards the future maintenance of the school system, and no incendiary or anarchistic manifestations have been made by any holdover or new member of the board since Frenzel's hand was lifted off so unceremoniously. The schools are still safe and may be kept so. Cheer up, esteemed contemporary; wipe those weeping eyes; cease those snuffles; you may be happy yet.

THE GROWTH OF A GREAT IN-DUSTRY.

The importance of developing diversified industries in agriculture has a striking illustration in the growth of the dairy industry in Wisconsin. Twenty-five years ago there was not a creamery or cheese factory in that State, and the farmers had only cows sufficient for their own use and breeding purposes. Now there are 2,500 creameries and cheese factories in the State, drawing their daily supply of milk from 700,000 cows at the rate of one million gallons a day. This does not include private dairies. The capital invested in dairy lands, herds, creameries and cheese factories is estimated at from \$130,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The State produces over fifty million pounds of butter and thirty-five million pounds of cheese annually, all of which commands a ready market at high prices, and after selling this the farmers and dairymen still have left the skim milk and the whey, which are valuable food for the family and for live stock. The great increase of live stock caused by dairy farming has given rise to new methods of farming and fertilizing the soil, resulting in an increase of more than 100 per cent, in the average wheat yield of the State, while the profits of dairy farming have added very largely to the value of farm lands in the more than thirty counties where it is carried on.

This great industry, like all other domestic industries, has suffered from the business depression caused by the Cleveland panic and the tariff agitation. Creamery statistics show that in January, 1893, the average price paid for milk was \$1.78 per hundred pounds, while in January, 1894, it was \$1.33. The difference increased during each successive month until in April, 1894 the price was 88 cents per hundred pounds as against \$1.47 in April, 1893. This large falling off in the price of milk, attributable directly to the hard times and the diminished purchasing power of the people, shows how closely connected are all domestic industries and how the farmer as well as the manufacturer profits by protection.

A SAMPLE OF POPULIST FICTION. The Journal frequently receives inquiries from its patrons regarding the "first greenbacks," which, the Populists have declared, were never below par in coin. This assertion, which has been taught by every glibtongued Populist who makes himself a local source of misinformation at every cross roads grocery in the State, is false. There is not even a basis for such a misapprehension. The men who devised and started the story must have known that it is a lie. The regular greenback dates from the issue under the act approved Feb. 25, 1862, until a few months before the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1879. The first issue was limited to \$150,000,000, was legal tender and at the outset was worth 98.2 cents. June 11, 1862, a second issue of \$150,-000,000 of greenbacks was authorized. Thereafter the value of the greenback in coin fell to 86.6 cents in July of that year. March 3, 1863, an act providing for the issue of \$150,000,000 more, making \$450,000,-000 in all, was passed, whereat the greenback dropped to 66 cents in April of that year. The issue of actual legal-tender greenbacks was limited to \$450,000,000 by the law.. Other notes, bearing interest, and consequently in the nature of interest-bearing bonds, and subsequently redeemed in larger bonds, were issued or retired. The value of the greenbacks in coin was sustained very, largely by the fact that the volume was expressly limited and their redemption in coin was pledged.

The demand note issued under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, was limited to an issue of \$60,000,000. These notes were promises to pay "on demand," and they were not legal tender, but were receivable for duties. After the suspension of specie payments the demand note redeemable in coin on demand so embarrassed the treasury that they were redeemed and destroyed. Of the \$60,000,000 issued, more than \$56,000,000 had been redeemed and destroyed by July 1, 1863. They were kept at par, or nearly par, because, when presented at the subtreasury, gold was paid for them on demand, The demand note was a paper money redeemable and redeemed in coin, consequently it was worth as much as coin so long as they were redeemed, which was to the end. At the close of the war \$472, 605 of the demand notes were outstanding, and this is the "first greenback" which the cross-roads Populist statesman talks so much about. It was a demand note, not a greenback; it was kept at par because redeemed with coin on demand; it was retired from circulation before the greater part of the legal-tender greenbacks were put in circulation. This is a sample of the falsehoods which give employment to the perpetual-motion tongues of the active ele ment of the calamity party. If the Popuwere list evangels should meet the fate

Ananias it would be necessary to have an Ananias small graveyard in every

The reader of many papers will find frequently such expressions as the following, taken from the New York Advertiser: At this moment the military forces of nearly a dozen States are in the field trying to suppress disorders. The cost of this, in dollars, is enormous-in distrust and demoralization is beyond computation. The great mass of the people is begin-ning to say, in its heart, "If these owners of mines cannot get along peaceably with their workers, we must find somebody who can; and, if we must look to constantly guarding, or standing ready to guard, these properties, then we are the proper

A month ago such a declaration would have called forth a general protest by newspapers which now present it for the candid consideration of readers.

Kate Field's paper advances the opinion that "every magazine reader is in duty bound to read all the advertisements at the back of the publication, as it is the supposition that he will do this which enables him to buy the magazine at less than the cost of its production." There is no hardship in this. Some people even go so far as to say that they find better reading and more entertainment in the advertisements than in the so-called literary departments of these periodicals.

Andrew Carnegie has, it is said, agreed to contribute a large sum with which to establish a giant telescope in Pittsburg. If he will agree to turn the instrument his hands and discover the holes, he will confer a favor on the government.

If there was ever an election in Indianapolis when party politics cut no figure it was on last Saturday. The political bogy man who is scaring the Evening Coupon almost out of its little wits was not on hand that day at all.

If the school elections last Saturday had been conducted on the coupon plan they might have turned out more to the satisfaction of the now unhappy News.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Proper Pride. Mrs. Watts-I should think you would try to find some work-a great, strong man like you. Have you no pride? Hungry Higgins-You bet I have. I'm a heap too proud to work.

Love of Power.

"What ever induced Bingley to go into business? His wife has enough money to support the two of them." "It wasn't money he was after. He opened an office so that he could have some place on earth where he would be boss."

When proposing to his choice, His weak and wavering voice Was so feeble as to hardly make a sound; But at the game his vell And his "Well! well! well!"

A Difference.

Withering Sareasm. "What do you make a week?" asked the

"Seven dollars," answered the ossified

"On the dead, now?" "That's right. Seven bones."

"You're workin' too cheap. You can git more than that on the Indianapolis ball

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Sunday-school Teacher-What kind of boys go to heaven? Small Boy-Dead ones. Col. Bill Dalton seems to have at last been caught without an alibi on his person.-Kansas City Jour .. al. How would it do to have a Wild West Show with Governors Altgeld and Waite as the star performers?-New York Trib-

Were Moses alive the chances are he would not think the mistakes of Ingersoll worth paying any attention to .- Chicago These are the salad days of the college graduate. He doesn't know how hard it is

to get a job on a street car.-Philadelphia If Chicago has the threatened coal famine for a few days she may manage to discover what the blue sky is like.—New York

A boy doesn't become a man until he twenty-one; but we have known a hat to come a man as soon as it was tried on. The most readable book of this fin de

siecle period will be, "What We Know

About English Husbands," by Lillian Russell and Mrs. Frank Leslie.—St. Louis Re-Baron Hirsch has bought Matchbox, the horse that ran second in the Derby the other day, and expects when it comes to scratch to make a strike with him.

-Philadelphia Ledger. Marco Bozarris was the first labor agiator. He was the man who shricked "Strike, till the last armed foe expires." But he got killed. If we remember rightly he "fell, bleeding at every vein," not counting the arteries.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Century Dictionary definition-"Gubernaculum: The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian.' John Henry Broadribb is Henry Irving's proper name, and under which he appeared for several years in the early part of his

Brother Joseph, who is voluntarily spending his life at Molokai and devoting it to the lepers in that settlement, is Ira P. Dutton, a native of Vermont, who adjudicated war claims in the border States after the civil war for the federal government. began his services in Molokai under the

Some of the papers have referred to Gen. Rosser as belonging to the class of milltary heroes who are invincible in peace and invisible in war. But this does the General an injustice. He was visible in the war, after Custer's and Merritt's cavalry had chased his "Laurel Brigade" for twenty-six miles and had caught up with it.

A visitor was shown the pay roll of one of the Mount Carmel (Pa.) collieries the other day. He discovered that the superintendent was an American, the bookkeeper a Canadian, one of the assistant bookkeepers a Frenchman, the outside foreman an Englishman, the breaker boss a Dutchman and the shipper a Welshman. The miners were Irish, English, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, French, African, Russian, wedish, Norwegian and Austrian.

Labouchere writes in a recent issue of London Truth: "As I promised the other day a fortune to the first hotel proprietor who provided his lady customers with electric heaters for their curling tongs, it is only right I should inform them that Mr. Dawson, of Berners street, has invented a contrivance for this purpose, which, he says, can be used without difficulty wherever the electric light is installed. In orler that I may verify this, Mr. Dawson has been good enough to send me a heater and a pair of tongs. I am unable to give him testimonial, because, in the first place, I have no electric light in this office, and, in the second place, I do not know how to use curling tongs, as my hair has always

curled naturally Budwa Menkudinoff and Sarauga-Ulanoff, the two Buddhist Tartars who recently succeeded in entering the city of Lhassa, the sacred city of Thibet, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the sacred city. In crossing over what has been expressively called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter Lhassa. The lama personally gave them a Buddhist Bible, in 120 volumes, and they bought twenty large packages of prayers

Seer Voorhees Says the Tariff Bill Will Pass This Week,

And the Senate, as if to Fulfill the Prophecy, Takes Off the Brakes and Puts on a Full Head of Steam.

BREAKS THE RECORD

By Disposing of the Cotton Schedule in Thirty Minutes.

It Also Hastily Passes the Paragraphs Covering Spirits and Wines, Flax, Jute and Hemp Manufactured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, stated to-day that he expected to see the tariff bill through the Senate by the end of the week. Senator Voorhees's predictions have in the past been an excellent on his armor plate before it goes out of forecast of what was certain not to occur, and during his "leadership" of the fight for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act his statements, like dreams (which most of them were), went by contraries. So that Mr. Voorhees's assertion to-day that the Senate would conclude consideration of the tariff bill this week was received by those to whom he made the statement with mild suspicion. But subsequent events in the Senate made possible the novel proposition that Mr. Voorhees may not have been so entirely misinformed as past experiences would make it appear.

Shortly after noon to-day the Senate sud-

denly put on full steam, and for a time

developed a burst of speed that was amazing. The cotton goods schedule, covering some ten pages of the bill, was put through as fast as the astonished clerk could read the bill or the amendments which Senator Jones, on behalf of the committee, offered. Senator Aldrich and all the other New England members leaned back in their chairs, never offering a single amendment or uttering a word of protest as rate after rate was fixed. The whole schedule was disposed of in less than thirty minutes. So cyclonish was the progress that Senator Dolph felt himself moved to protest in hot indignation and to demand of the New England Senators if there had been any "agreement" between them and the Democrats whereby the cotton schedule had been made satisfactory to the cotton manufacturers of Split the air for nearly seven squares New England. Mr. Aldrich, as if to give Mr. Dolph the plainest possible answer. left his seat during the tirade, and, crossing the aisle to Mr. Jones's desk, was immediately absorbed in a deep conference. He subsequently replied to Mr. Dolph's insinuation by frankly admitting that he now recognized it as inevitable that the Democrats would pass a tariff bill, and that, inasmuch as the cotton goods schedule proposed by the committee was undoubtedly the best that could be hoped for, it would have been a sheer waste of valuable time to have made any fight against it. As a matter of fact, there is good reason for the belief that Mr. Aldrich, after he saw that all attempts to amend the bill would fail, himself drew up the various amendments which Mr. Jones offered today as "committee amendments," thereby securing for the manufacturers the utmost concessions which the Democrats were willing to make. There is also excellent reason for believeing that the committee, in its desire for the speedy passage of the bill, will adopt similar conciliatory meas-ures on the woolen goods schedule, there-by avoiding all protracted debate on that subject. It is now said that even the freewool paragraph, over which the fiercest and longest debate was expected, may be disposed of in two days. These facts and these surmises, taken together with the important fact that Mr. Voorhees was not prophesying for publication at all, make it seem that the end of the tariff debate is not so very far off as the mere pronunciamento of the Indiana Senator might otherwise make probable.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL Three Schedules Considered and Passed in One Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, June 11. - The brakes were taken off in the Senate to-day and more progress was made with the tariff bill than during any previous three weeks of the consideration of the measure. Three schedules, spirits and wines, cotton and flax, jute and hemp manufactured, from Paragraphs 231 to 211, inclusive, comprising nineteen pages of the bill, were disposed of. The entire cotton schedule, ten pages of the bill, was finished in ty minutes. The Republicans made no opposition to the amendments proposed to the schedule, maintaining that the rates, though reduced, were so arranged as to make the cotton schedule the most "scientific" ever prepared. Bags made of burlap for grain and cotton bagging were placed on the free list. The collar and cuff paragraph, providing for a duty of 30 cents per dozen pieces and 30 per cent. ad valorem, and white shirts and other articles composed wholly or in part of linen, carrying a duty of 50 per cent., provoked considerable discussion and more or less amusement. Tomorrow the woolen schedule will be taken. Mr. Quay gave notice, just before adjournment at 5:50, that he would, when the schedule was reached to-morrow, resume the speech he was delivering four weeks

At the opening of the session this morning Mr. Morrill was granted the privilege of addressing the Senate for a few minutes in support of his amendment to the naval appropriation bill, authorizing the appointment of the superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory from civil life, at a salary of \$5,000, and providing for the reorganization of the observatory. Mr. Morrill pointed out at length the advantage of placing at the head of this national observatory a man who had made the science of astronomy a life study. Mr. Quay then created a slight diversion

by rising to a question of privilege and sending to the Clerk's desk what he characterized as "A lying statement," for which Senator Chandler is given as authority. It proved to be a Washington dispatch to a New York paper alleging that a Philadelphia syndicate, of which Mr. Quay was the active agent, "was seeking to get control of the surface railroads of Washington through congressional legislation." The dispatch stated that the scheme was as malodorious as the Sugar Trust scandal. Mr. Quay made a personal explanation after the Clerk had read the article. The statements contained in it, he were absolutely false. The facts he said, that certain citizens of Philadelphia, of whom Thomas Dolan was one (who the others were he knew not). had corporate interests in certain railroads the District of Columbia, and were seeking an enlargement of scope of their franchises; in what way he knew not At the request of Mr. Dolan he (Quay) had done for the Philadelphia gentlemen what he would do for any other citizens of Pennsylvania-he had introduced them to Mr. McMillin and Mr. Faulkner, of the District of Columbia committee, so they present their case. He had not talked with either of those Senators since. Last Friday, being informed that the bill affecting the interests of this corporation would be under consideration in the House day, he had asked some of the members of the delegation from Pennsylvania to be present to help constitute a quorum. Mr. Quay said that in making this expla-

he had departed from his usual custom of treating with silent contempt the 100,000 newspaper lies made about him for two reasons: first, because the article was evidently written with the purpose of affecting legislation to-day, and, second, because Mr. Chadler had been given as authority for the statements contained

Mr. Chandler made a statement when Mr. Quay took his seat to the effect that he had heard of this syndicate, had, perhaps, discussed the matter with newspaper men, but he knew little about it. He had never heard of Mr. Dolan until this moment. Certainly he made no remarks attributing motives or relations to any Sen-

ator. Mr. Quay suggested, with a broad smile, that this newspaper fabrication be referred to the "scandal committee," of which Mr. Gray was chairman, and with the easygoing senatorial way, there being no objection beyond a slight frown on Senator Lindsay's face, it was so referred.

The tariff bill was then taken up and rushed along, as indicated above.

Populists Urged to Protect Wool. SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 .- The following telegram has been sent to the Populist Senators at Washington: "Vote for a duty on wool and save our flocks from destruc-tion." It was signed by Jacob Rosenberg, president of the California Wool Growers'

HAWAII IS A REPUBLIC

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE SAND-WICH ISLANDS PROMULGATED.

God Recognized as the Supreme Ruler -Government, Citizenship Qualifications and Other Features.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 11 .- The steamer Arawa, from Australian ports, brought a number of notable passengers in the person of delegates from the South sea colonies to the intercolonial trade conference to be held in Ottawa. They are all anxious for closer relationship with Canada, and the conference will be one of the most notable in colonial history. The proposed British cable from Canada to Australia and the annexation of Samoa, or the future of that country, at least, besides the commercial feature of intercolonial trade developments and legislation necessary in that a rection, will form the conference programme. The situation in Samoa is still very much unsettled and a source of grave anxiety to the nations interested in the South seas. It is not at all likely that the solution of the problem will be found in annexation to New Zealand. The Australian colonies are a unit in opposition, and urge the inability of New Zealand to protect Samoa if acquired.

The Arawa left Honolulu on the 2d of June, when the new Constitution of Hawaii was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and debate. It had just been promulgated and published. It contains many features peculiar to itself. Its first section, dealing with the rights of persons and property, recognizes God as the supreme ruler of the universe, and declares for universal equity and liberty of the press and Hawalian subjects. Any newspaper, however, which advocates restoration of the monarchical government or any speaker taking the platform in the Queen's cause or suggesting force to accomplish a change of government shall be considered a traitor and treated accordingly. The right of habeas corpus is declared to be vested in all men, and only to be suspended in national peril. It is not available to persons having entered the country illegally. The right of trial in all cases is decreed, and slavery forever prohibited. Whenever a slave enters the territory of the republic the Constitution en-acts he shall be free. Articles 11, 12 and 13, relating to the powers of taxation and appropriation vested in the Legislature, of eminent domain, and of military subjection to law follow closely the lines of the Amer-

ican Constitution. The "Republic of Hawaii" is the form of government decided upon, the territory to include all previously known as the Kingdom of Hawaii. The right of citizenship extended to (1) persons born in the Hawalian Islands; (2) persons naturalized according to the laws enacted in his behalt; (3) persons who, not being Hawaiian citizens, have taken an active part in the formation of the republic or supported the provisional government, in whose cases all usual qualifications are to be waived.

The process of naturalization is to be similar to the United States, applicants being required to have at least one year's residence in the islands and with the intention of permanent location. They must also be able to both read and write and speak the English language and to explain in English intelligently any part or parts of the Constitution. They must be citizens or subjects of a country having a treaty relationship with the Hawaiian republic and of good moral character; not felons nor fugitives from justice; they must be engaged in some lawful calling or employment, capable of yielding support, and possessors in each and every case of property within the republic worth at least \$200. The usual formal declaration of the foregoing acts, with an oath of abjuration and allegiance, must pass the justice of the Su-preme Court of the republic. Letters of denization are provided for in case of the temporary residence of those who do not

desire citizenship. The government of the republic is divided into executive, legislative and judicial branches, the powers of each being preserved distinct and separate. The executive power is vested in the President and Cabinet of four ministers, as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance and Attorneygeneral. The President is required to be not less than thirty-five years of age, a native of the islands or a resident therein for not less than fifteen years and a citizen. He shall be elected to hold office for six years, and cannot succeed himself in office. The President, with the approval of the Senate, appoints members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the Auditor-general and diplomatic or consular representatives to foreign countries. Minor appointments or officials of all classes resident in the country also are to be named by the President and his Cabinet. The power of pardon, except in cases of impeachment, rests with the President. After the President come the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance and Attorney-genera in order of priority as named who shall be ex officio members of both houses, with all rights except that of voting. All legislative powers are vested in a legislature, consisting of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives, which shall organize and sit separately, except as especially provided otherwise. The Senate shall consist of fifteen members, and be elected to hold office for six years. The House of Representatives also shall consist of fifteen members, elected every second year. A Senator must be a male citizen of not less than thirty years of age and three years a resident, and must the owner of property in the republic worth \$5,000 above possible incumbrance, with a money income of not less than \$1,800 per annum. Representatives may be of any age over twenty-five years, with a property qualification of \$1,000 and an income of \$600. The first regular session of the Legislature shall convene on the third Wednesday in February, 1896, and biennially thereafter in Honolulu. Sessions are timited to 120 days, and special sessions may be called by the President. Voters for Senators are required to prove a property qualification of \$3,000 and an income of \$900. The advisory council shall consist of fifteen members, five chosen by the President and five each by the upper and lower

A Hint to Col. Thompson. Major Handy, in New York Mail and Ex-

houses. Miscellaneous provisions of the

Constitution declare it to be the supreme

law of the land, confirm all existing laws

all commissions of the late monarchy or

provisional government, forbid all gam-

bling and make provisions for the first

election within three months.

and rights, treaties, contracts, etc., vacate

Before he gets any older I hope the veteran Indiana statesman will favor the world with his reminiscences of Lincoln, for no man now living knew Lincoln better, and he has a hundred Lincoln stories at his tongue's end.

Warning to Matthews. Philadelphia Press.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, is to opcose Dan Voorhees's return to the Senate. Governor needs to keep a sharp eye on Voorhees and see to it that he does not train his celebrated patent-lever, spiral-spring, double-back-action prevaricator on

A Pair of Them.

Washington Post, In addition to the Breckinridge campaign Kentucky is being entertained he a monster which lives in a cave, looks like a man and terrifles the farmers' wives into hysterics.